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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE APPEAL OF THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Issued by the Philadelphia Convention.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of rebellion, and the direct horrors of civil war.

Here on the spot where freedom was proffered and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle—thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country, and to intrench themselves in the official fortifications of the government.

Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us, we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest of arms had been decided against us; for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes.

Unexpected perfidy in the highest place of the government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators; and now the rebels, who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign to us bloody graves.

Where we expect a benefactor we find a persecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and punish traitors.

Our last hope under God is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected Arshan Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis.

The best statement of our case is the appalling, yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

Our wrongs bear alike upon all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black.

We can remain as we are, only as inferiors and victims.

We may fly from our homes, but we should fear to trust our fate with those, who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to right those who had bravely assisted them in the good work.

Till we are wholly rescued, there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that, since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the present, and the certain confirmation of the future, invite and command us to declare—

That, after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapon of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots.

That, after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practised upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule.

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted.

That, every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865, has been ostracized.

That, he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason.

That, while refusing to punish one single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment.

That, he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals, North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity.

That, while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization, and that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy, only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the government.

That, while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

That, in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences—social, moral and political.

It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands.

It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authors of the rebellion.

It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South has erected formidable barriers against free and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and West.

It has allowed the rebel soldiery to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God. That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis, and the still more appaling massacre at New Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable crimes and cruelties.—As he provoked, so he justifies and applauds them.

Sending his agents and emissaries into this refused and patriotic metropolis to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August convention in Philadelphia has not only denied to the free people of New Orleans, on the 20th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men.

No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon the unoffending and innocent freedmen.

The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintain a government created by himself against his and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the more despotic power the impenitent and revengeful rebels of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, democratic republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the oligarchical enemies of constitutional government; and by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and benificence of the great charter of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth, and prosperity.

In the remaining ten States the seeds of oligarchy planted in the Constitution by its slavery features have grown to be a monster power. Recognition, thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument, enable these States to entrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of States rights, and sheltered by a claim of constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, to present to the American government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery, or democratic republican government without slavery.

A forbearing government, bowing to a supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternatives.

The hand of the government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of governmental support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history, for eighty years, is replete with unparalleled injuries and usurpations. It developed only the agricultural localities—geographically distinct from the free labor localities, and less than one-third of the whole—with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as *chattles*, yet made them the basis of unjust representative power for themselves in Federal and State Governments to maintain their enslavement.

It excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world; forced them to remain inactive and unproductive on the mines, manufacturing and lumber localities, comprising two-thirds of the whole South in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth—simply because these localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor; condemded them to agriculture on this unadaptcultural territory, and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty, by denying capital and strangling enterprise.

It repelled the capital, energy, will and skill of the free States from the free labor localities by unmitigated intolerance and proscription, thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against democracy.

Statute-books groaned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies, aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

It proscribed true democratic literature as incendiary.

It nullified the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press.

It deprived the citizens of the other States of the "privileges and immunities" in these States, an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens, and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves.

Alarmed at the progress of democracy, in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war.

The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—forced loans, impressments, conscription, with bloodhounds and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons, to support children and grand-children, reduced from the comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood, forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were identified by every interest, long months of incarceration in rebel bastiles, banishment from homes and hearthstones, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors.

But the Democracy, North and South combined, defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African slavery *by name* only. As soon as the tocsin of war ceased—as soon as the clang of arms was hushed—they raise the cry of "immediate admission," and with that watchword seek to organize, under new forms a contest to perpetuate their unbridled sway—They rehabilitate their sweeping control of all local and State organizations The Federal Executive, easily seduced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliancies of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen an endorsement of their wicked designs.

Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of slavery, they are contriving to continue its detestable power by legislative acts against pretended vagrants. They know that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant side scene in a great revolutionary drama. Proscriptive public sentiments holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threatenings and slaughter against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally-chosen representatives of the people.

To still the voice of liberty—dangerous alone to tyrants—midnight conflagrations, assassinations and murder in open day, are called to their aid. A reign of terror through all those ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these states determined that liberty when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that "the Government of the people by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States; to seek to relume thirty six stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of these stars are not *opague bodies*, paling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering orbs, sparkling with the life giving principles of the model Republic—shining adornments of the glorious banner of freedom.

Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the Thirty Ninth Congress, and in the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress.

While the new article amending the national Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people; and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and West to make it their watchword in the coming elections.

The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success However little the verdict of the ballot-box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers he has encouraged will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushes the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempt to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged Christian philanthropy.

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CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKES.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by a gentleman formerly connected as publisher with the Boston press. He has resided in California for the past fifteen years, with a somewhat varied experience; he has been connected with the press there, has mined and prospected, was a member of the famous vigilance committee, and is now engaged in the printing business in San Francisco.

"Speaking of our earthquakes—you remember the old saying, 'Familiarity breeds contempt.' Now I will not say that we hold our earthquakes in contempt, but we certainly have become very familiar with them, and it is only when we see bricks and mortar circulating pretty freely that we show signs of fear and betake ourselves to the streets without hats and bonnets. We stand very little upon the order of our going on such occasions, and many a ludicrous sight is the consequence. From what I have seen since I landed on the shores, I think there *may* come a time when every brick building in San Francisco will be thrown to the ground; it may not happen for years, it *may* happen within the next ten minutes.

"In our mountains may be seen on all sides indications of the most violent convulsions of the earth—sights at once suggestive to the mind of everything awful, and one in spite of himself feels very ill at ease whilst standing in such localities, and involuntarily quickens his steps at every noise for fear of some impending destruction overtaking him. It was in one of these localities I several years ago visited, that I came upon a group of rocks of immense size, towering far up in the heavens. Their appearance inspired within me feelings of the most profound awe, and I slowly approached them with feelings akin to fear; and when arrived at their base, I felt that I must uncover my head whilst examining these grim monsters, upon which the storms of centuries had beaten. They had evidently been subjected to the most intense heat. Large masses had melted and run down their sides, and in some places cooled whilst running over some projecting angle whence they hung pendant like icicles from trees in winter I managed to reach a few of these icicles or drops, and now have them in my little cabinet of minerals. In all directions around these silent sentinels of the mountain are to be seen the most unmistakable evidences of some terrible convulsions of nature. This was North California. In Southern California I have witnessed similar sights.

The last severe shock in this city (San Francisco,) which threw down several buildings and many chimneys, terribly wrenched a vast number of brick buildings, which in order to make them safe, have since been fastened together with iron clamps. One of these, and the worst case I ever saw was our city hall, built of stone and brick, and always supposed to be one of the strongest buildings in the city; also the United States government building in which is the Post-office and Customhouse This structure is one of the largest, strongest, and best constructed buildings in the State. Since the last severe shock, they have been obliged to iron fasten it from top to bottom to hold it secure. Had this shock lasted a few seconds longer, San Francisco would have been a mass of ruins

How to Destroy the Tobacco Fly.

A writer in the Louisville *Courier* gives the following statement, which may be valuable to to our tobacco growing readers. Says the writer;

Having, like all other tobacco planters, suffered for years by the ravages of this destructive and annoying insect, I proceeded to watch its movements and ascertain its habits. I found it intensely fond of sucking at the bloom of the Jamestown, more generally known as the "Jimson weed, wild morning glory," &c., but especially the former Accordingly, at the time for setting out the plants, I set out among them some eight or ten "Jimson" plants, which, like all other evil weeds, grew up and bloomed just in time for the objects of this case of an insect. I procured from a druggist about an ounce of pulverized fly powder, or fly stone, mixed it with water, making it very sweet with honey (sugar or molasses will do as well,) put it in a half pint bottle with a cork stopper, into which I inserted a goose quill. Thus armed and equipped I went every evening between sunset and twilight and dropped about three drops of the mixture into the bloom of the "Jimson," and next day would pick up handfuls of the insects lying dead under the nearest trees, or in the cornfield closest the tobacco patch.

So eminent was my success in destroying them, that many of the neighbors were induced to try the experiment, and the consequence is that the crops are much less injured by them than usual. The poison destroys that particular bloom as well as the fly. Seeing this, I go every evening and drop it into the new ones which form in the next twenty four hours. If every planter would follow this practice that particular race of destructive insects would soon become extinct.

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent says:

In regard to the culture of tobacco, now an important item of French agricultural industry the law is even more stringent. Tobacco being a government monopoly, no one can grow even a single plant of tobacco in his garden without a permit. If a peasant wishes to plant a field with tobacco, he makes a declaration to that effect to the proper authorities. An inspector then visits the field to be planted, measures it carefully, and enters the measurement in his book. When the tobacco comes up, every plant is counted, and an entry of the number made in the same book.

Every week the inspector visits the field counting every stem, and when the plants has approaching maturity, every leaf, and an entry of the number of leaves of each plant is made in his book. If a leaf is attacked by an insect or withers, the farmer must not remove it; but on the next weekly visit of the inspector, the dead leaf is taken away by him, an entry to that effect is made in the book and for that particular plant, is corrected as to the number of leaves. When the crop is fit for gathering, the inspector makes his final examination; if the quality is found to be defective, he causes the whole to be gathered and burned; the unhappy owner in such cases not receiving a single centime, but losing the whole of his year's work.

If the quality is satisfactory, the inspector superintends the cutting, counts the leaves, before having them carried away, and pays the regulation price for them This price is very large, so that the tobacco grower risks the chance of a heavy loss against the chance of a rate of profit very much higher than he could make by any other branch of agriculture. But as the tobacco is a very delicate plant, and subject in this climate, to various diseases and other mishaps, its cultivation so often proves a failure that the French peasant, sharp as he is after gain, is growing every year more and more shy of it so that the amount of tobacco grown here is steadily declining, and its culture will probably cease altogether.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

HIS ARRIVAL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES—PISTOLS FIRED—ONE MAN KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept 10.—The President arrived here at 7,15 p. m. All along the route from St. Louis, he was received with great enthusiasm. Thousands gathered around the hotel here, giving cheers for Johnson and Grant those for the latter preponderating. The General was introduced by General Meredith.

At Terre Haute the President said, among other things, "the time has come when we must decide whether the Constitution shall be obliterated or rubbed out and a consolidated government established in its place. [Cries of "No," "never,"] This is the issue before the American people. The time has come when we must say whether or no we will continue to be governed by the Constitution of our fathers, which established a government of limited and defined powers. We say to all of you, let the Constitution be preserved as our fathers made it and handed down to us.

At Indianapolis the President was received with a few groans, "huzzas for Johnson" and cries for Gen. Grant, and some rude remarks He commenced by saying;

Fellow-citizens—[Cries for Grant] it is not my intention [Cries of "stop" and "go on"] to make a long speech. If you give me your attention for five minutes [Cries of "go on" "stop" no we want nothing to do with traitors"—"Grant, Grant", "Johnson" and groans] I would like to say to this crowd to-night [Cries of "shut up we don't want to hear from you" "Johnson," "Grant" "Johnson" "Grant" "Grant".]

The President paused a few moments and then returned to the balcony.

Hon David Kilgore went to the portico to try his powers of persuasion and keep order He said: For one moment hear—[Cries for "Grant," and groans. [Let me appeal to you citizens of Indianapolis and of Indiana [the confusion still continued;] let me appeal to you again [but the crowd was unrelenting and would not be quiet.]

The gentleman then retired from the portico, and the excursionists went to dinner.

The disturbers in the crowd continued to groan and make other disturbing noises. Several disturbances occurred with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired, by which one man was wounded in the eyes and the other in the knee.

According to the best information attainable, a marshall on horse back was seen riding along the line of the torchlight procession, and evidently giving directions, as the men soon thereafter streched out their ranks Persons were then observed knocking down with clubs several of the bearers of the transparencies.

One of the transparencies bore the following inscription: "Johnson—Welcome the President The bilder of the transparency was thrown down and a shot fired at him. A friend came to his assistance and fired at the assailant. At least a dozen shots were fired in quick succession. The result is one man shot in the heart and several wounded.

The President received a few friends and retired at an early hour, and the crowd finally dispersed from before the hotel about 10 o'clock at which time the city was quiet.

A correspondent writes from Fort Abercrombie, Dacotah Territory, under the impression that he has found Paradise. He sets forth the charms of that part of the world as follows:

"No income tax; no internal revenue; no spies to see if you treat a friend on Sunday; no special police; no dog tax; no poll tax; school tax or bounty fund. And to end with, the Indians and half breeds can't tell one greenback from another, so all our cents are lame."

LETTER FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER

He Heartily Endorses President Johnson's Policy.

PEEKSKILL, August 30, 1866.

Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-Gen. W. Slocum, Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, Major-General, committee:

Gentlemen,—I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made to me to act as chaplain to the convention of Sailors and Soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it, and all other conventions of what party soever, whose object is the restoration of all the States now in rebellion to their federal relations.

One thing is certain, that the Union is not what it was when it was left by the States in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body-politic.

Had the loyal senators and representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Caroline, and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grow more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the Government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done unaptly, and sometimes with great injustice; for our Government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized Government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half-score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongengenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is in fact a course of instruction, preparing our Government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are with-held from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon parties and upon the freedmen.

It is said that if admitted to Congress the southern senators and representatives will coalesce with northern Democrats, and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of southern men and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, to be obliged to seek out its channels in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is free and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated.—The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increasing wisdom toward intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as well as in politics, the nation feels that the winter is over and a new spring hangs in the horizon and works through all the elements In this happily changed and advanced condition of things no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything marches, and parties must march.

I hear with wonder, and shame and scorn, the fear of a few that the South once more in adjustment with the Federal Government will rule this nation! The North is rich, never so rich; the South is poor never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like light houses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast how mean and coarse is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land! That it will contribute in time most important influences or restraints we are glad to believe. But if it rises at once to the control of the Government it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity and besotted by overselling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such a case the South not only will control the Government, but it ought to do it.

It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and

defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprosperous. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the re-organization of its industry, the re-inspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite and anger, and caprice, and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the Government into a vast military machine there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while southern society remains insurrectionary. If southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied soothed with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless men will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedmen through education and industry to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties.

Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years of wilderness who travel from Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought nor bequeathed nor gained by slight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry, and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedman.

Refusing to admit loyal senators and representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it, or class in it, the first demand of our time is entire re-union.

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press, and increasing free speech, attack each evil and secure every good.

Meanwhile the great chasm which rebellion has made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread spectres and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and all bury in it slavery, sectional animosity, and all strifes and hatreds.

It is fit the brave men who, on sea and land faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all parts which the rebellion and war have shattered.

I am truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

We have been authorized to announce Col JAMES E. MATTHEWS a candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly, from Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

Department of Agriculture.

The commissioner of Agriculture desires it to be stated that no more application for specimens of the white Mediterrean wheat grown in the experimental gardens of the department can be favorably responded to, the supply having already been exhausted.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.—We have been asked repeatedly how the canvass for members of the Legislature is progressing. We reply, candidly, that we do not know, but learn from persons who have taken the rounds with the candidates, so far, that the nominees of the County Convention will, in all probability, be elected.

The Winston Sentinel opposes the nominees of the Convention, which is also considered a favorable omen of success!

As for the Senators, it is more difficult even to form a conjecture, as Stokes and Forsyth vote together, not having heard anything definite from Stokes as to the prospects of either of the candidates.

THE SENTINEL AND THE CANDIDATES.—The *Sentinel* is opposed to Messrs. Wilson and Teague, the nominees of the Convention, out and out. We are not at all surprised at this, for it was the purpose of the meeting to select good and true Union men. This having been accomplished, consequently the *late* and *present* editors of the *Sentinel*, who have been leaders in teaching the doctrine of secession, which led the South to ruin, cannot be expected to approve of the nomination, unrepentant as they are.

To prove conclusively where the *Sentinel's* sympathies are, and with whom it sides, it is only necessary to know that there are four candidates for the Commons in the field; the *Sentinel* openly opposes P. A. Wilson and E. B. Teague, Esqs., and says: "On the day of election, we would advise our friends between evils to choose the smaller." Of course, that means vote for Charles Teague and John D. Waddell, Esq. What else can it mean?

☞ The President and suite have returned from their tour, and arrived safely at Washington, where they were received with imposing demonstrations of respect.

The President met with disrespectful demonstrations at Pittsburg, Pa., Cleveland Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, and indignities were offered at other places. Such proceedings are to be regretted. Those who do not agree in sentiment with the President, should rather have remained at home, if they could not behave themselves.

It is said that Gen. Grant was called on at Indianapolis to make a speech to the crowd that had just refused to hear the President, Secretary Seward, and other distinguished gentlemen. He appeared on the balcony—a silence like death fell on the vast concourse. He said:

"*Gentlemen!* I am ashamed of you. Go home and be ashamed of yourselves."

Secretary Seward was taken ill at Pittsburg, with every symptom of an attack of cholera. He was too ill to be removed at Harrisburg, and remained in a railroad car all night. He was reported better next morning, and left in the train for Washington.

The Indianapolis Herald charges that the riot at that place was incited in order to cover the assassination of Pres. Johnson. One pistol shot struck within a few feet of his head. The evidence of a youth is given to the effect that he was paid $5 to hurl a large stone at the President.—Threats were openly made, several days previous to the visit of the President, that he should not leave Indianapolis alive.

☞ We would direct attention to several articles under the head of "Signs of the Times:"—one, meeting of Northern Governors, the other, the dawning of a new civil war.

We have had war enough for one generation, at least; and we again entreat the Southern people to remain calm and quiet, as the best policy.

The Situation.

In another column we republish the act of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard amendment, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

We republish it for the information of our readers, at this particular time. And below we give the substance of Thaddeus Stephens' radical programme for the next Congress, in relation to the South, as shadowed forth in his recent speech at Bedford, Pa., and as epitomized by the Raleigh Sentinel.

Here it is:—

1. The destruction of existing state governments in the South as illegal, and providing for the Southern States governments as conquered provinces.
2. The confiscation of Southern property to pay the expenses of the war.
3. Homesteads for the negro soldiers out of Southern property.
4. Negro suffrage.

To which may be added the certain impeachment of President Johnson,—a step likely to light the fires of civil war at the North and wrap the whole country in flames.

Reader, which do you prefer,—the Howard Amendment or Stephens' plan of reconstruction?

☞ In reply to the Winston Sentinel, we would say that we have no recollection of calling upon that sheet to define its position, "some time ago." Its proclivities are well enough known to satisfy us and the people of Forsyth County. Our readers, no doubt, are also familiar with the position the Press occupies.

Unfortunately, the South is not now in a condition to command even a respectful hearing, much less will any thing like dictation be tolerated. Therefore, although we may entertain our preferences and cherished principles, the best policy now is to remain quiet and submit to the best terms we can get, provided we desire a speedy reconstruction of the Union.

Possibly, State matters may be arranged afterwards, to suit our views.

Time was when we were differently situated; and it seems to us a little more modesty would be quite becoming our Winston cotemporary, when alluding to federal or State politics, radical war policy, untold misery and degradation of the South, &c. If any thing now could be gained by the operation, we would advise our neighbor to go to the root of the evil with which we are now beset, and see who is responsible for the unenviable condition in which we all now find ourselves.

From all the lights now before us, we are in favor of Governor Worth, and would prefer something else than the Howard amendment.

☞ The New York Herald, which has hitherto supported President Johnson, pronounces his plan of reconstruction a failure.

☞ We have been requested to state that the U. S. Assistant Assessor, will be in town this friendly visits in a few days.

"The Salem *Press*, in its last issue, says we told the truth for once, about the Clique Convention, but it was only by guessing. We have that much the advantage of our neighbor, for if he ever guesses the truth he is careful never to tell it."—*Winston Sentinel*, 20th.

We always tell the truth—and such truths as the *Sentinel* don't like to hear. Our readers will remember what we told them the fruits of secession would be, and it has all come true to the letter. We now tell the *Sentinel* and its secesh brethren, that if they do not accommodate themselves to circumstances, there will be more trouble of a very serious nature.

Through Freight Lines to and from the North.

The following lines are said to be the most expeditious and cheapest. Ship your goods care of Railroad Agent, Portsmouth and High Point, for this section of country.

From New York—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.

From Philadelphia—Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship company.

From Baltimore—Baltimore Steam Packet Company, (old Bay Line.)

Rates of Freight.

	Baltimore.	Philadel'a
1st class, per cwt.	$1.70	$1.85
2d class do	1.51	1.64
3d class do	1.11	1.28
Apples, crackers and potatoes, per bbl.,	1.46	1.61
Cement, lime and plaster, per bbl.,	1.57	1.67
Flour and meal, do.,	1.57	1.82
Salt in sacks,	1.30	1.54
Wheat, corn and other grain, per sack,	0.38	0.43
Whiskey, &c., per bbl.,	4.18	4.58
Tobacco, manufactu'd, per box,	1.70	1.85
Beef, pork and fish, per bbl.,	2.65	2.85
New York, same as Philadelphia.		

For the Press.

The Nomination of Candidates.

The following are the proceedings of the County Convention, held on Saturday of our County Court week:

Agreeably to public notice, quite a number of the citizens of the county assembled at the Court House, and, on motion, Col. Samuel Stolz was called to the Chair, and William A. Shultz, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to nominate two good and true Union men as candidates to represent this county in the next House of Commons of our State Legislature.

On motion of Thomas J. Wilson, Esq., all persons present were invited to participate in the meeting.

On a call for delegates, every Captain's District in the county was found to be represented.

On motion of D. H. Starbuck, it was ordered that the nominations be made by the votes of each Captain's District, each district casting one vote.

Whereupon, the citizens of each district assembled in respective groups to consult with each other and decide who were the choice of their respective districts, for candidates.

After some fifteen or twenty minutes consultation, the citizens of each district reported to the meeting that they had appointed one of their number to cast the vote of their respective districts.

On motion of T. T. Best, Esq., the several persons thus appointed retired to the Superior Court Clerk's office, and, after an absence of a few minutes, reported to the meeting, through Mr. Best, that they had unanimously agreed to recommend R. A. Wilson and Elijah B Teague, Esqs., as the candidates for the House of Commons.

On motion, the nominations were unanimously ratified by the meeting.

NEWS ITEMS.

New York, Sept 16.—Advices from Hayti say that the whole country is in a state of revolution.

The city of Gonaives has been laid in ashes and the inhabitants deserted it.

At St. Marie a number of revolutionists are under sentence of death.

Gen Salnave will be executed by President Geffrard's order, but this will not impede the progress of the revolution, which is against Geffrard for assuming dictatorial powers.

It is believed that the Government will suppress the movement.

The Petersburg *Index* states that Gen. GRANT has not only given arms to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, but has also restored to them the old "Cadet Battery." He remarked in doing so that "the rising generation must be educated, and the means for this purpose must not be withheld."

A DISTINGUISHED MAN GONE.—Ex Governor Clement C. Clay, Sen., of Alabama, died at his residence near Huntsville on Wednesday, the 5th inst. He had filled nearly every important post in his State and earned a high distinction in the Senate of the United States.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Alexander G. Cattell has been elected United States Senator, receiving the votes of all the Republicans in each house, the Democrats refusing to vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Ex Governor Pollock, Director of the United States Mint at this place, resigned—not approving the President's policy. Wm. Millward had previously been appointed by the President to the position.

NEW YORK Sept. 18.—The great public demonstration last evening in Union Square, in support of the President's policy, was attended by nearly one hundred thousand persons. General Dix, R. H. Payne, Mayor Hoffman, Secretary McDougal and others spoke.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Dawning of a New Civil War.

In reply to an article in the Pittsburg *Chronicle* asking,

"Do you hold the present Congress to be constitutional, and what do you think of the distinct declaration of the President at Detroit that it is unconstitutional? Do you understand the President to have resolved, should the Republican preponderance be perpetuated in Congress, to disregard that as the true Congress, and recognize the Southern members, and such as will go with them, as the true one? and if he has formed such a purpose, what do you think of it?"—

The New York *Times*, of Wednesday, answers in a long editorial, from which we make the following extract:

By law Congress thus consists of 241 members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, or 112 members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough, added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them to constitute a quorum, and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them, should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburg *Chronicle* begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence, and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body, he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and he will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but ten, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress, and as clothed with all the powers of legislation.

Here, certainly, is danger of a collision of authority. We have foreseen it, and have warned the country of it. The Radicals have foreseen it, and have been preparing for it—*They have not concealed their purpose, in such an event, to appeal to force and rouse the country to another conflict of arms.* It was with direct reference to such a contingency that General B. F. Butler was last winter made commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts. It was for the purpose of preparing for this, that a bill was brought into Congress last winter calling on all the Northern States to reorganize, discipline and arm their militia, and proposing to take from the President control of the arms and munition of war belonging to the United States, and to distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States. Radical members said openly on the floor of Congress that they intended to be ready for such a conflict of authority when it should arise, that the negroes of the South should be prepared and armed for it also, and that the President and his Cabinet, and everybody in Congress who stood by him, should be driven headlong into the Potomac.

Meeting of the Governors—is there not Revolution Ahead?

[From the N. Y. Herald of Saturday.]

The secret conclave of the Radical Governors of the Northern States in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the Convention on Tuesday last, is one of the most significant and alarming signs of the times. A portion of the proceedings leaked out, and the correspondent of the *Herald* gave the public the benefit of that on Wednesday last. But we have the strongest reasons for saying that the question then ventilated about dodging negro suffrage was not the only or most important one discussed by this conclave. It is understood that a revolutionary programme was entertained looking to future political contingencies—that is, to prepare arms and efficient armed State organizations for a conflict with the Conservatives, and possibly with the President, in the event of the Radicals being in danger of losing their power through the result of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a dangerous party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards; for, as Governor Cony, of Maine said, if they lose it now "then all is lost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President and to place Ben. Wade or some other violent Jacobin in his place, and would seize the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the militia of the States.

Eleven Governors of States, besides ex-Governors, and Lieutenant Governors, composed this new secret Jacobin club. The violent declamations of the miserable firebrands, male and female, black and white, in the Convention and at public meetings in Philadelphia, might not be regarded as very serious; but it is far different with the secret meeting of a body of men who have the executive power of eleven Northern States in their hands.

There is danger ahead, and it behooves the Conservative masses of the North to look to it. As to the South, there is no danger there. The people of that section have experienced the horrors of civil war to such a degree and are so thoroughly subdued that they will not try rebellion again.

The danger is at home. We may have before we are aware of it, a bloody civil war in every State, county and city of the North.

MARRIED

In Salisbury, on the 11th inst., by the Rev Stephen Pr ris, Capt. JULIUS T. COIT, of Sumter District, S. C., to Miss EUPHROSINE SHAVER daughter of John I. Shaver, Esq.

Also, in Salisbury, on the 12th, by Rev. Wm. Wood, Mr. JOHN W. MCKENZIE, and Miss MARY B. BADGER, daughter of Mr. J. J. Bruner.

DIED:

On the 9th instant, at the residence of J. F. Nixon, Esq., in Wroughtown, Jackson Yawkin, aged 39 years and four months.

The deceased was a native and resigned, having for two years feasted upon the "Bread of Eternal Life."

[From the Newbern Times—Extra of Sept 16th.]

Great Fire in Newbern.

A terrible fire broke out this morning at the furniture store of C. A. Nelson & Co. on Middle street, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, about 1 o'clock, and rapidly spread right and left, until both sides of the street from Broad to Pollok, were in a light flame, and now lie in ashes. The vacant lot between Stevenson's corner and the brick building occupied now by Robbins & Co., checked the fire in that direction, but it swept down to Pollok, and turning Dissoway's old corner swept everything up Pollok street to the residence of Wm. G. Hall, Esq., which building is now being blown up, three heavy explosions having taken place since we commenced this writing, so that the entire block facing Middle and Pollok streets, from Stevenson's corner round to the Railroad, may be considered a complete ruin, and all that portion of Middle street, from the Episcopal Church square up to the old Court House corner.

Nothing but the most extraordinary efforts of the fire department saved the entire block on the South side of Pollok, between Middle and Hancock, which had it caught, would have communicated to the block bounded by Middle and Craven and Pollok, and South Front, and thus swept out the entire business portion of the city. So that to arrive at a just estimate of the services of the fire departments on this occasion, it is only necessary to estimate the value of four entire squares of the business heart of our city, for without it no human effort could have staid the ravages of the devouring element until it had swept down to the water edge. Our whole male population was on the street, and all did what they could. The tops of the houses in the vicinity of the fire, were covered by citizens who by wetting blankets, extinguishing sparks, and extraordinary exertions in various ways, rendered incalculable services.

The fire was so sudden and spread so rapidly that Mr. Nelson and family, who resided on the second floor of his store were compelled to jump from a second story window in order to save their lives, in doing which two female members were slightly injured. We heard of one other lady getting a limb broken by a similar process but did not learn the name, and several persons were more or less injured by explosions and otherwise, but fortunately we have heard of no lives lost.

The losses by the fire, of course, cannot be estimated, but cannot fall short of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, and may be more. We could not ascertain, but our impression is that very few goods or other property were saved.

By the extraordinary efforts of Capt. R. A. Shotwell, assisted by the corps of Gaston House waiters, saved nearly or quite all of the stock of Henry W. Jones & Co., on Middle street, but as a general thing, we think nearly everything was consumed.

This calamity will fall heavily upon many of our citizens who had just began to recuperate from losses heretofore sustained, and to get into a condition to live.

We suppose the losses in many instances were covered by insurance, as wholly by insurance, but to what extent we have, as yet, no means of knowing.

We glean from the *Commercial* the following additional particulars of the fire:

Four squares of the business centre, the very heart of our beautiful city are a broad expanse of smoking ruins.

That this devilish deed, was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, admits of no question. At the request of the City Council, His Honor Mayor Washington has offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest and conviction of such party or parties, and has called a meeting of the citizens of Newbern, at the Theatre to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., to take such measures as may be thought advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the appalling disaster.—The church yard of Christ Church, Episcopal, was blocked up by day light this morning, by the houseless and rescued property.

The total amount of loss will not fall short of $1,000,000.

Mass Meeting in Memphis.

SPEECH OF GEN. STONEMAN.

An immense meeting was held in Court Square, Memphis, on Saturday night, to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. General N. B. Forrest presided, and General Stoneman U. S. Army, from California, and others made speeches. The remarks of General Stoneman were peculiarly happy and appropriate. We make the following extracts:

You have called before you, not a partisan or a politician, but a simple citizen of the Government of the United States, knowing no North no South no East no West. The war in which the people of this greatest of all countries has been engaged during the past years is ended. The issue upon which that war was based, is settled. If there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven, if there is anything to be forgot let it be forgotten. Let us all recollect that we have but one country and one flag. [cheers.]

The object for which we have all acted together, both in the field and in council, was reconstruction and reunion, but the question was whether reconstruction must be based upon reconciliation. You may force a restricted man and wife to live in the same house, lodge in the same room, but they will never become reunited as kind and affectionate until they have first become reconciled.

Lay aside your swords, as soldiers enemies in war, let us again be friends, and in this sentiment I know that no one will join more heartily than the gallant and distinguished President of this assemblage.

The bravery that was displayed during the past by each one engaged in the war, let it be the pride and common property of all. We soldiers who did the fighting are reconciled and want peace and harmony, and we call upon you citizens and sisters of the land to aid us with your pens and tongues. Politicians of the people whose sole obligation is to serve them, peace and good will, wash your garments white in the sacrifices, and know you politicians we do mean that you shall cease your wrangling and allow the good work to go on until our object is attained.

And you fair ladies and noble matrons, who during the struggle, cheered us with your smiles and lightened us with your frowns, lend the potency of your power in the accomplishment of a work so laudable and so noble.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

VIENNA, Sept. 15th.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to be equal in extent to the one just ended. Austria shows bad faith to Italy and makes unreasonable demands to which Italy will not submit. Austria overcharges the debt of Venetia and holds Venetia property, which she will not transfer.

Prussia has emphatically assured Austria that she will not suffer Italy to be defrauded or insulted, and if she persists in her present course, war must ensue. The forward march of the Prussian troops has been preemptorily stopped, and their demobilization arrested.

Every thing looks like war. There is no reply to the notification of Russia. It is now but a question of hours, whether troops may not again be put in motion.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 17.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the important intelligence that the allies have been badly defeated by the Paraguayans.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

It is announced that Prussia will not allow the King of Saxony to take part in the North German confederation.

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.

Advices from Prussia say a difficulty in the way of signing the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been raised by Austria in relation to the debt of Venetia. The position taken by Austria placed the execution of the treaty of peace signed at Bologne in great doubt. The Vienna Conference has been adjourned for a few weeks.

Bridge Containing a Thousand People, Gives Way—Thirteen Killed and Ninety Seriously Wounded.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Friday, Sept. 14.—A most distressing catastrophe occurred in Johnstown this morning, by which thirteen persons were killed, ninety odd badly injured and a large number bruised and slightly hurt.

In expectation of the special train containing the Presidential party, a large number of people probably 3,000 in all, had gathered in and about the depot at this place, to tender the usual salutations. Near the depot is an old canal, and double crossing with a sort of cover, fifty feet square, between. Upon this structure or bridge some eight or nine hundred people had congregated, a large number of whom were women and children. The centre part, was densely packed, and must have at least contained four hundred people. The train had hardly stopped when the centre part gave way with a tremendous crash precipitating the entire party in a headlong mass, some thirty feet. Killing thirteen persons and wounding ninety.

The Soldier's and Sailor's Convention—A Great Success.

CLEAVELAND, Sept. 15.

The Soldier's and Sailor's Convention organized on yesterday, Gen. Wo, temporary Chairman.

In the course of his remarks, he said that the sooner Congress admitted Southern representation the sooner will be allayed the apprehensions of the people of the dangers which menace the country and the perpetuity of the Union. He said that the purpose of the Radicals was to plunge the country again into civil war. He said it would not be confined to the South but extend over the North and only close with the overthrow of Republican government. He said that President Johnson was a patriot and that the brave are always noble and generous. "With the President we have said, we have had war enough, let us have peace!"

These sentiments were received with great enthusiasm.

The convention is largely attended, three or four thousand delegates being present.

The pavilion, yesterday was crowded to its utmost and the proceedings were most harmonious.

Adjournment of Cleaveland Convention.

CLEAVELAND, Sept. 19th.—The Convention adjourned last night. Gen. Goode, Grand Sire was permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation, endorsing the Philadelphia Convention of 14th of August, declaring the object of the soldiers in taking up arms was to suppress the rebellion, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, to preserve the Union with all the dignity and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and not for any purpose of oppression, conquest or subjugation, and that whenever there shall be armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authority of our National government, North, South, East or West, they will take up arms again to maintain the Union.

A dispatch was received from Gen. Forrest and other Confederate soldiers, saying that they were not willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of the United States to the soldiers of the Union, but pledging themselves to maintain the rights of speech, security of life, person and property, and opinion to all.

A suitable answer was returned and soon after

Johnson Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—A enthusiastic meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, last evening, of the supporters of President Johnson and his policy, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. Col. Isaac H. Wright presided, assisted by four vice presidents, with Robert C. Winthrop at their head, including John Quincy Adams, and many of the leading politicians of the National Union party.

The principal speech of the evening was made by John Quincy Adams. Mr. Adams was welcomed with clapping and repeated cheers. After a few words of introduction he proceeded to give the reasons why he gave his hearty support to the proceedings of the recent convention held in Philadelphia. He said that he had waited months hoping that this trouble would not lead to a split in the Republican party. He thought now that this trouble could not have arisen if the leaders of the Republican party of Congress had been willing to accept, less of bickering and of personal ambition, of the Radicals in the recent Congress. He then proceeded, at considerable length, to defend and advocate the policy of President Johnson.

The Hon. J. G. Abbott followed in a speech of an hour and a half, in which he defended the policy of President Johnson.

☞ P. A. Wilson, Esq., has returned home and entered upon the campaign.

THE HOWARD AMENDMENT.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, and obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker House of Rep.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
Pres. Senate, *pro tem.*

Attest:
EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk House of Rep.
J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of Senate.

The most exciting game of base ball ever witnessed in Hoboken came off on Thursday between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Mutual Club, of New York. It was the first of championship games, and was won by the Atlantic by a score of 17 to 15. From 10,000 to 15,000 spectators were present.

Accounts from Tennessee say that the corn crop in that State is greater than during any previous year within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

The Pennsylvania corn crop is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, an average of 63 bushels to the acre.

New Advertisements.

ELECTION.

On Thursday, the 18th day of October next, elections will be opened and held at the several precincts in our county of Forsyth, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State, a Senator and two Commoners, to represent us in the next State Legislature.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Sides'—Thos. M. Hunter, Esq. Hezekiah Flyn, George Newsom.

Bethania—Adam Snow, Esq Joseph Transon, James Grabbs.

Lewisville—W. A. Harper, Esq, Milton Buickburn, George Flynt.

Stafford's—William Shore, Esq, William Thomas, Benjamin Hampton.

Waughtown—P. E. Light, Esq, William Speach, E. J. Hine.

Kernersville—V. Perry, Esq, John Kerner, John Stockton.

Crim's Cross Roads—Tyre Carter, Esq, William Medaris, N. D. Vance.

Mathews'—George S. Mathews, Esq, Willis Marshal, Paris Whicker.

Sedge Garden—William McMillan, T. N. Marshall, Joseph Davis.

Middle—Jacob Troe, Esq, George Burke, Calvin Miller.

FOR SENATE AND COMMONS.

Sides'—Thos. Long, Esq; Nathan Gurley, Wm. Long.

Bethania—T. J. Johnson, Esq., L. Crabbs, Thomas Lash.

Lewisville—W. H. Griffith, Esq; L. Laugenour, V. Craft.

Stafford's—W. W. Thornton, Esq., Henry Shoaf, Wm. Snider.

Waughtown—Aquilla Pitts, Esq., W. W. Phillip, A. Hall.

Kernersville—P. Kerner, Esq; Jas Browning, F. M. Stafford.

Crim's Cross Roads—Smith Linville, Esq; M. Whicker, J. Vance.

Matthews—Wm. Morris, Esq., Isaac Morris, Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden—Samuel Scotts, Esq, Tandy Marshall, I. Moser.

Winston—Henry Konigar, Esq., Solomon Mickey, J. N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, Sept. 21st.

Sale of Town Lots.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDder, on nine and twelve months credit, at the county site of Alleghany county, N. C., on Monday the 15th day of October next, a number of Town lots as laid off by the Commissioners.

By order of the County Court.

F. J. McMILLAN,
ROBT. GAMBILL,
J. H. PARKS,
MORGAN EDWARDS,
S. S. STAMPER,
Com'rs.

Sept. 21, 1866—tf.

Wanted to Buy,

A PAIR of Fine Horses or Mules. Apply to C. L. BANNER, till October 1st.
Sept 21-2t

ATTENTION FREEDMEN.

The freedmen of Forsyth County are notified to meet at the Court House in Winston, at 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 22 for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 2nd day of October next, for the purpose of securing aid from the Northern Aid Society for the support and education of the indigent freedmen.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once: will use no other.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF N. C.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.			
Bank of Cape Fear,	25	Bank of Wadesboro'	14
" Charlotte,	16	" Wilmington,	14
" Commerce,	12	" Washington,	4
" Clarendon,	3	" Yanceyville,	5
" Fayetteville,	8	Commercial, Wilmington	12
" Lexington,	10	Farmer's Greensboro'	16
" Graham,	15	Greensboro' Mutual	0
" N. Carolina,	35	Merchant's Newbern,	30
" Roxboro',	30	Miners' & Planters'	15
" Thomasville,	25	Va. Bank Notes, ayer.	25
S. C. Bank Notes,	20	Georgia do do	20
Gold,	142	Silver,	135
Old North Carolina Coupons			57
North Carolina Railroad Coupons			90
North Carolina 6's, ten coupons on			81
Exchange on New York			1

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—Cash.

CHEAP NOVELS,

Lithograph Prints,

TOY BOOKS,

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court.

CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

LAND SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS of selling his Plantation, situated on the Salisbury road, two and a half miles South of Salem, containing

283 ACRES,

one-third of which is WOODLAND, and eleven acres of good MEADOW land.

Upon the premisis is an excellent large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, a Good BARN, and all necessary Out-buildings, all of which are in good repair.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

GEORGE FISHER.

Sept. 7, 1866—2 tf

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume, from Mexico! The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

MURDER IN WILKES.—A man by the name of *Higgins* killed *Dent*, recently, in Wilkes county, by knocking him in the head with a hoe.

New Job Type

AT THE

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN

AND

FANCY PRINTING

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c;

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F. KEEHLN,
C. L. BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

NOTICE.

HAVING, AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1866 of Forsyth County Court, qualified as administrators of John G. Spach, deceased, we will sell at public auction, at his late residence, on the 25th and 26th days of September, 1866, all his personal estate, viz: One Horse, Cow and Calf, a One Horse Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, one Set of Blacksmith Tools, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, all the Farming Tools, &c.

At the same time, the heirs of said dec'd will sell at public auction, the Very Valuable TRACT OF LAND of which he died seized and possessed, the same lying in said county, on both sides of South Fork Creek, adjoining the lands of Archibald Sink, Alex. Weisner, and others, CONTAINING 175 ACRES, more or less, being valuable farming land, meadows, &c; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Bond with approved security, payable at six months, will be required from the purchaser. Other terms will be made known at the sale.

Persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted will come forward and pay up or renew their bonds, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

THOS. SPACH, } Adm'rs.
LEVI SPACH, }

Sept. 7th, 1866—2 3t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING DEtermined to remove West, offers to sell privately, Four Head of HORSES, a Lot of HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP;

Also one Four-horse and a One-horse WAGON; a Two-horse CARRIAGE, nearly new, and HARNESS; an excellent lot of Farming Tools, and a great variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also a PIANO FORTE of Superior Quality. Persons wishing to purchase a good instrument are referred to Professor Linebach, of Salem Female Academy, who can recommend this.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Salem, Sept. 4, 1866—2 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

AS EXECUTOR OF THE LATE HON. A. H. Sheppard, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of September, on the premises, the tract of land on which he resided, lying within a mile and a half of Salem, N. C., containing about 167 acres.

A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months will be given, with interest from date. Bond and approved security will be required, and possession given on the day of sale.

At the same time will be sold on a credit of six months, some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING TOOLS, A CARRIAGE, and many other articles.

Persons having claims against said estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law.

C. L. BANNER.

Aug. 31st, 1866. 1-4t

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Sept. 1st 1866.

Maj B. T. Byrum.		W W Houser,	
Levi Bodenhammer,		Andrew Kaufman,	
B. L Bitting,	2	John Muslin,	2
Miss Laura C. Boyer,		Messrs Mills & Scal,	2
Mrs Josiah Bacon care of T Nowell,			
Rev J. H Brodi,		Lott Riggs,	
Miss L. B.		Jesse Swaim,	
J. W. Cole,		Jacob Teague,	
John E. Clayton,		Wm W Thomas,	
Mrs Jane Chadwell,		Miss Jane C Wilson,	
A. J. Carroll, Jr.,		W F Williams,	
John W. Holden,		James H Wadduff,	
P. A Hulres		Aaron Wear,	
Miss Susan Hunt,		Miss Sarah A Whicker.	

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States, State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug. 31-1-2m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by John D Ridings, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of September next the very valuable tract of Land of which the late John D. Ridings, died, seized and possessed; the same situate in the County of Forsyth, on both sides of Muddy creek, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Phillips, Solomon Vogler and others,

Containing 173 Acres,

more or less, some 40 acres of which are most fertile Bottom Lands; a quantity of excellent upland in cultivation and about 50 acres, is well timbered woodland.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of John D. Ridings deceased are earnestly requested to present them at once, duly authenticated; those failing to do so may lose their claims.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JNO. BLACKBURN,
Trustee and Executor.

August 31, 1866—1-4t.

The Southern Hepatic Pills

MADE and sold by C. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to C. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle, $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866—1y.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG STORE, a Fresh Supply of Drug and Medicines.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

State of North Carolina.

Forsyth County Court of Equity.

Malvina Hartgrove vs. Ithamer Vest and others. } Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that the defendants in the above case, to wit: Ithamer Vest, Martha Huff, Mary Hartgrove, James Vest, Missa Vest and Charles Vest, children of Lewis Vest, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Witness, C. L Banner, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Winston, this the 27th day of August, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug 31-6t pr fee $8

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. } Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Winston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug. 24-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } John Beeson vs. Jeremiah Patterson

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug 18, 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs. Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law, to be held at the Court-House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866.

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W. Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Peggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard, *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A. D. 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

52-6w. fee $8.

Small Plantations FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem. About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House an Barn much out of repair.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. Aug. 24. 1866—tf.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. To be found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel affice.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

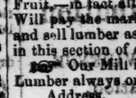
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

Land for Sale.

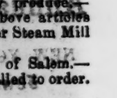
BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 24 miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.



The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—



There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co partner*, or *individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and dun and fret them for the money;—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,

J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
1500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce. Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address, GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap. Early application may secure a bargain.

C. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES 50 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM. Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

Special Notice.

WHEAT WANTED—ENQUIRE AT THIS Office.

NOTICE!

I am Coming Again!

THE Tax payers of Forsyth county are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following named times and places, for the purpose of receiving the taxes from the citizens of said county, now due for the year 1866, when and where it is expected all interested will meet me and pay their taxes As you have always responded to these friendly calls, I have the utmost confidence in believing that you will be as prompt again.

The tax is 32½ cents on the $100 valuation, and $3 25 on the poll. I will attend at

Sides', Monday,	10th of September,	1866.
Bethania, Tuesday,	11th do	do
Old Town, Wednesday	12th do	do
Pfafftowe, Thursday,	13th do	do
Blackburn's S. H., Friday,	14th do	do
J. M. Stafford's, Saturday,	15th do	do
Moses Stewart's Monday	17th do	do
Kernersville, Tuesday,	18th do	do
Crim's X Roads, Wednesd'y,	19th do	do
Wm Lowry's, Thursday,	20th do	do
Jos. Wagoner's, Friday	21st, do	do
Winston, Saturday,	22nd, do	do
Com'rs Hall, Salem, Monday,	24th do	do

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Salem, Aug. 17, 1866. 5t

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES situated on the Shallow-ford Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Shed, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 50-tf

NEW SOUTHERN TUNE BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson. (Stonewall.) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2m.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.

870 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT.
Enquire at THIS OFFICE

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Bishop Lawn and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Cord Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-worked and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladies's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexand'r's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt-edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen ils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's size up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meat Stoves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tartar. Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, Quinine, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common palo Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c,

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY

AND PORT WINE,

medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a list of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of—such as

GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCOAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BELO, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd.
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March A. D., 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv, $8

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.
June 25, 1866 2t-1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about"

"13 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Furnisher's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now unless this immense family can be kept down they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	GRANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33-3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY Oil LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 13, 1866. 44-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE &c.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of Staunton Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and finest CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. PAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—where I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones,—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railways, Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Gas and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which every body can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also, Reports of Scientific Societies at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS.—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months.—Ten copies for one year, $25 Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

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